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tion. Subsequently it became incorporated in New Jersey. Owing to a New Jersey decision unfavorable to the corporation, it was voluntarily dissolved. Some of the members seized property of the society, claiming that the voluntary association still existed. The others seek to recover the property. *Held*, that they may recover it. *Schriner v. Sachs*, 253 Pa. 611, 98 Atl. 724.

After there had been the same organization, incorporation, and dissolution as in the above case, some of the members, as an independent body, were exercising the powers of the society. The others, claiming the existence of the voluntary association, seek to enjoin them. *Held*, that an injunction will not issue. *Doan v. Jones*, 99 Atl. 192 (N. J.).

If the incorporation of an existing association does not destroy the association but merely adds to it a corporate form, then the effect of the dissolution of such a corporation would in every case be no more than a removal of the form and would leave the original association intact. Such is the theory of the Pennsylvania court. But, by statute, dissolution ordinarily means a liquidation, and a distribution of the property. See 5 THOMPSON, CORPORATIONS, § 6465. And it is hard to justify a flat exception to this procedure as to all corporations formed from voluntary associations. Even if the statute were no obstacle, there are practical difficulties in this Pennsylvania view. For example: A majority of stockholders may ordinarily dissolve a corporation. See 5 THOMPSON, CORPORATIONS, § 6500. But, in the absence of regulations to the contrary, it requires unanimous consent to dissolve an association. *Hill v. Rauban Arre*, 200 Mass. 438, 86 N. E. 924. Cf. *Polar Star Lodge v. Polar Star Lodge*, 16 La. Ann. 53, 76. So, where an association becomes incorporated, if the association still exist, there could be no complete termination of the unit without unanimous consent of the members. The better view, it is submitted, is that the incorporation completely ends the association. What few decisions there are, seem to hold this way. See *National Organization v. Zuraw*, 89 Conn. 616, 619, 94 Atl. 976, 977; *Red Polled Cattle Club v. Red Polled Cattle Club*, 108 Ia. 105, 109, 78 N. W. 803, 805. Decisions also hold that unanimous consent is as necessary to incorporate the association as to dissolve it. *Mason v. Finch*, 28 Mich. 282. See *Koprucke v. Mojcrechowski*, 130 N. Y. Supp. 736, 739; WRIGHTINGTON, UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS, 306. These tend to show that the significance of dissolution of the association and incorporation of it are the same, namely, to entirely end the association. It would follow that the end of the corporation does not in itself mean the revival of the association. However, there is no reason why all the members might not immediately on the dissolution of the corporation form an association to take over the business of the corporation. Nor does there seem to be any reason why the purpose of the dissolution might not show this act itself to be the formation of a new association.

BOOK REVIEWS

INTERNATIONAL CASES, ARBITRATIONS, AND INCIDENTS. By Ellery C. Stowell and Henry F. Munro. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1916. Two Volumes. Volume I, Peace, pp. xxxvi, 496. Volume II, War and Neutrality. pp. xvii, 662.

In these volumes the authors collect and classify a large number of incidents bearing upon the practice of nations regarding international rights and duties. The incidents are sometimes narrated in the terms of newspaper accounts of official documents; but to a large extent the authors have been compelled to resort to paraphrase and condensation. The result is a mass of documentary or semi-documentary matter extremely useful as a basis for classroom discussion. Now and then there is expression of the opinions of the authors; but this

happens so seldom that the utility of the volumes in original investigation is not appreciably diminished.

The title is somewhat misleading, as it may cause the reader to expect judicial decisions as the chief feature, whereas the judicial decisions given are a rather small fraction.

The variety and interest of the contents will be best indicated by mentioning some of the topics.

In the volume on Peace there are about one hundred and twenty-five items. Among these are the arrest of the ambassador of Peter the Great in London in 1708 (p. 1), the meddling of the British minister with American politics in 1888 (p. 10), the Koszta incident between Austria and the United States in 1853 (pp. 51, 298), the Dogger Bank incident of 1904 (p. 98), the collective intervention because of the Boxer uprising in China in 1900 (p. 112), the return of the Chinese indemnity by the United States in 1907 (p. 117), the *Caroline* affair of 1837 (p. 121), the Schnaebele incident of 1887 (p. 225), the granting of asylum by the American legation in Chile in 1891 (p. 243), the lynching of Italians in New Orleans in 1891 (p. 264), and the Cutting incident with Mexico in 1886 (p. 386); and there are also summaries of cases before the so-called permanent court of arbitration at The Hague and other arbitral tribunals, and of decisions by courts of several countries.

The volume on War and Neutrality covers almost two hundred and fifty items; and more than one hundred of these relate to the War of 1914. Here one finds, among many other things, the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898 (p. 25), the commencement of hostilities in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 (p. 26), the escape of German officers interned on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* in 1915 (p. 49), the terms of Johnson's surrender to Sherman in 1865 (p. 58), abuse of the white flag in 1914 (p. 67), the capture of Major André in 1780 (p. 78), the use of asphyxiating gases in 1915 (p. 117), treatment of civilians in Belgium in 1914 (p. 119), the execution of Captain Fryatt in 1916 (p. 124), Lincoln's letter on confiscation in 1861 (p. 141), the exequaturs of consuls in Belgium in 1914 (p. 147), the protest against the German modifications of Belgian laws in 1915 (p. 150), the Cuban *concentrados* of 1897 (p. 169), the destruction of Rheims cathedral in 1914 (p. 184), the German memorial regarding the employment of colored troops in 1915 (p. 187), the execution of Miss Cavell in 1915 (p. 196), the treatment of British prisoners in Germany in 1915 (p. 209), Belgian relief in 1914 (p. 212), the North Sea Mine Field in 1914 (p. 214), the *Baralong* incident of 1915 (p. 218), President Wilson's reply to the Belgian Commission in 1914 (p. 223), dum-dum bullets in 1914 (p. 227), the segregation of submarine prisoners in 1915 (p. 238), proclamations posted by the Germans in Belgium in 1914 (p. 242), the recognition of Confederate belligerency in 1861 (pp. 247, 260), coinage of money for a belligerent country in 1898 (p. 267), passage of troops across American territory in 1915 (p. 268), the sale of United States ordnance in 1870 (p. 269), German comments on American neutrality in 1915 (p. 271), the request for the recall of Ambassador Dumba in 1915 (p. 286), the treatment of wireless messages by a neutral government in 1915 (p. 289), the coaling of German warships from American ports in 1914 (pp. 290, 311), the treatment of armed merchantmen in American ports in 1916 (p. 315), the negotiating of war loans in a neutral country in 1915 (p. 321), the Austrian protest against the sale of munitions by neutral individuals in 1915 (p. 326), the Alabama Claims Arbitration of 1872 (p. 336), the Trent affair of 1861 (p. 458), war zones in 1915 (p. 485), the Declaration of London of 1909 (p. 492), the *Knight Commander* incident of 1904 (p. 513), the destruction of the *William P. Frye* in 1915 (p. 517), the attack on the *Petrolite* in 1915 (p. 551), the *Wilhelmina* incident of 1915 (p. 559), the *Lusitania* incident of 1915 (p. 571), and the blacklisting of American merchants in 1916 (p. 599); and there are notes of decisions by prize courts.

EUGENE WAMBAUGH.